THE MOST ELEGANT HATS OF THE SEASON. There is a certain degree of finish and richness of appearance about them that no other haster has attained. The H472 to which we allude may be had at Espeachers, No. 118 Nasses et. Price \$3.50.

"TO THE UNKNOWN ONE I ADORE."

"TO THE UNENOWN UNE I ADDRE.

"We met but once—but once we met—
And yet that once was my undoing!
His noble face and princely grace
Left little to be won by woulng.

"Yet well I know him gently bred,
And that his rank is more than others,
For o'er his stately limbs wore agreed.

One Price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 146 Fulton-st.

MAY, 1856.—CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS, com

OIL PAINTINGS, LOOKING GLASSES AND MIR-RORS AT ACCTION.—The great sale of valuable Oil Paintings, spleudid Mirrors and Fier Mantels at Auction, will be continued THIS DAY, May 12, at 16) colock (Monday and Tuesday), at THIS DAY, May 12, at 16) colock (Monday and Tuesday), at THIS DAY, May 12, at 16) colock (Monday and Tuesday), at THIS DAY, May 12, at 16) colock (Monday and Tuesday), at wish to adorn their houses will find this the best opportunity ever offered, as the goods are solling at a great sacrifice, 46 per cent below cost, to wind up the business of an old establish-

TO THE PUBLIC-WILDER'S PATENT SALA-WALDER SAFES.—The unparalleled tests of the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES at the recent burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Norfolk, Va. at the Goldest fire, and the burning of the New York and New Haven Railroad fire, and the burning of the New York and New Haven Railroad WILDER PATERY SALEST SA

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAPES,-The Stee-hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world siredy know, and their history is that reals 32 Water-st., New-York.

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For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 187 and 133 Water-st., New-York.

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Mesars STEARNS & MARVIN—Gent.: On the morning of she list linet. the Freight Office, with a portion of the four-story Freight Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Rairoad was entirely destroyed by fire. One of your Wulder Patent Safes purchased by she Company, Aug. 19, 1890, fully sustained its reputation as a fire proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one—the triumph of your Safe complete.

Respectfully,

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None are Genuine except stamped
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ELEGANT CARPETING.

BRITH & LOUISBERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velvet, Terrestry, BRUDSELS, THERE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oll Dictures of every width, and all other geods connected with the trade.

YOUNG MEN AND MARRIAGE !—Advice is cheap, are Shirts at the Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 386 Grand-st. dvice—Get married, but before that get good Shirts cheap at

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Roths, Cuttain Materials, Mattrosses, No., equally low
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Janes, Beebe & Co., No. 359 Broadway.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughheepsie, New York.—The next term will commence on the 5th of May with increased numbers and facilities. EXTEMPORE SPRECHES and ELOCUTION Successfully taught by constant practice. Those desiring to attend to this Department only can be accommodated. Send for a Circular to Level President.

J. W. FOWLER, President.

HOSTETTER.

The prementiory symptoms of Dyspopeia are fullness and distress after eating; then, feverths lips, an unpleasant breath, lock of rest after sleep, sinking of the bowels, a sour stomach, dirainess, palpitation of the heart, constant prostration and exhaustion, a careworn countenance, and an awful despondency of mind. With the approach of this horrid disease, all pleasure of life flies; the pleasures of appetite, society, and the external world are all turned into instruments of torture. Dyspopsia is occasioned by a foul stomach and diseased liver; in fact, Liver Complaint is part of the same disease. Since the influences and effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of the delicate especially and the effects of the delicate especially and the second of the delica

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru NUTTING'S ADDITION—A new Musical Instru-ment, combining the advantages of the Organ, Meslodeon and Plane; the tone is tich, mellow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the bighest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Plane-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from GROVESTERS & TRUSLOW, 800 to \$125.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS \$1 A YARD, at the

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES shand preminent above all competition. A suite of elogant private apartments for applying his famous Dvr. the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wuss and Toureks are perfection issuif. Wholesale and retail at Gristadoro's, No. 6 Aster House.

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EVERY FREEMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO THINK AND ACT FOR HIMSELF.—In the last 21 years I have sold of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, a fact which needs no illustration further to show the estimation in which they are beid by a lage portion of the thinking and intelligent peblic. Stop by step and year by year has their sale increased. They prevent organic diseases; are involuable in all derangements of the liver, stormach and howels, kidneys, &c. They purify the blood and renovate the entire system.

Sele at 25 cents per hox at the principal office, No. 43 Canalat., Brandreth's Building; at BURNON'S Bookstores, No. 255 Bewery, and No. 241 Hudson at ; also, by Mrs. Hayras, No. 175 Fallon at, Broadlyn's by T. W. Dyou'r & Sons, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Caution.—All Philadelphia.

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Caution.—All Pffis purporting to be Brandreth's Pilis, with

No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeit. HOLLOWAY'S PHAS AND OINTMENT .- The fam By provided with these medicines is fortified against the darger one effects of Dyspersin, Liver Complaint, Nervous Blassess of the Bowels, Emptions, Cheere, Sores, and exterior Inflammation generally. All these yield to Hot.Lowar's unapproachable remedies. Soid at the manufactories, No. 99 Madden Jane, New-York, and No. 24 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at Zc., 62jc., and \$1 per box or pot.

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WESELY TRIBUNS, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Governor Seward's Speech Price per 1,000..... 10 00 Orders inclosing the cash will be promptly attended to by ad-

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. House, May 10 .- The House held the first Saturday sitting of the session. Nothing was done, however, except talking on the Slavery question.

THE WASHINGTON HOMICIDE.

Telegraphic Dispatch to the Associated Press.
DECISION OF THE MAGISTRATES IN THE CASE OF HERBERT. WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10, 1856

Justices Smith and Bishop delivered their decision this morning in the case of Herbert. They say: "After a careful exmination of the evidence, we feel it to be a duty we owe "alike to the defendant and to Government, that the ends of justice may be fully met, to send this matter to the Criminal Court of this District, that tribunal being, as we conceive, the Proper one to grant or refuse the application of the defendant for discharge. As to the application for bail, we are divided in opinion, and we therefore commit the defendant to the custody of the Marshal until he be discharged by due course of law." Mr. Herbert was brought before Judge Crawford this after-noon, on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel praying for his discharge. The examination of witnesses occupied seven hours, but the testimony is about the same as that delivered before the Police Magistrates. The Judge will give his decision on Mon day. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Notherlands may then be examined, should be assent to

-Does any man believe, if a waiter in Willard's Hotel had first insulted, then struck, and finally shot dead, Mr. Herbert or any other Member of Congress, that the Justices before whom he was first arraigned would have put forth any such hesitating, non-committal, wavering, hair-splitting decision as the above? Would they have been divided on the question of bail? Would they have sent the case to any other tribunal for decision? Who does not see that the social positions respectively of the slayer and his victim are the basis of this extraordinary "decision 1"

And who does not realize that this is an element which should never be taken into consideration in a criminal case? If an Hon. Member can do with impunity, or with little danger of punishment, that which will send a waiter or bootblack to state prison or the gallows, then our Republican institutions will last just long enough to enable the "lower classes," so called, to become fully aware of the fact. From that moment, the power of the law among us will be at an end, and every man will do with impunity whatsoever he sees fit, unless overborne by superior physical force. The law of the strongest will be the only law obeyed or recog-

nized. We do not know Mr. Herbert, but we have no loubt he will have, as he ought, the fullest and fairest hearing on his trial for the slaughter of Keating. Whatever justification, palliation or excuse, may be pleaded in his behalf, will of course be presented and faithfully regarded. We must hope that he will make out a far better case on the trial than was made out for him on the preliminary examination. So far, we have seen no proof that Keating or any other waiter at Willard's table was even "insolent" to him, or could reasonably be so pronounced by the most devout believer in social distinctions. But there will doubtless be fuller evidence on the trial, and let all conclusive judgment is that the prisoner shall be regarded simply as a man, who has killed another man-how justifiably, the evidence must determine. The facts that the slaver is a Member of Congress and his victim a waiter must be utterly ignored. This the Justices have not done in their preliminary adjudication; we trust Judge Crawford will deal with the case more becomingly in the judgment he is expected to render to-day.

PATENT LAWS.

The Senate Committee on Patents has unanimously reported a bill of which the following are the leading features:

1. All patents are to issue originally for a term of five years

only, instead of for fourteen years, as at present.

2. At or before the expiration of this term, any patentee may precure an extension for a further term of fifteen years—makprecure an expension for a further term of alread years—max-ing twenty in all—instead of the present original issue of four-teen years, to which the Commissioner of Patents is now at liberty to add a forther term of seven years if he thinks proper-3. All existing patents are subjected to the provisions and entitled to the advantages of this act. -This is a measure of great importance. Mil-

lions of property will be effected in one way or another by its passage or failure. And, so far as it may affect patents to be hereafter granted, we have no doubt that it will operate beneficially. It is undoubtedly true that the present system of issuing at first for a full term of fourteen years does the public great harm and the great mass of the patentees little good. We have heard of cases in which an application for patent was denied, not because the invention was not meritorious, for such it clearly was, but because some portion of the claim was covered by a patent already issued-a patent worthless and impracticable as a whole-but embodying one good idea, suggestion or principle, which was essential to the new invention. We believe many if not most civilized nations embody in their patent laws the rule here proposed for bringing an unused patent to a speedy termination.

Nor do we consider twenty years too long a term f patent protection to a really good invention. In a majority of cases, we believe, the inventions most valuable to the public prove least profitable to the inventor. Our Fitches, Fultons, Whitneys have generally died in poverty. Let a man of true genius make an improvement which is but one step forward from that which had been reached by his predecessors, and he is pretty certain to reap a fair reward. But let him take a long stride in advance, and his patent will expire before he can bring the invention into general and profitable use. Existing interests are assailed by it, and they paturally resist. Prejudices are defied by it, and they turn fiercely on their assailant. He must fight a hard battle with a thousand embittered fees; and when at length it is rejuctantly conceded that he is not a quack and a swindler, but a public benefactor, his patent has nearly or quite expired, and he dies in heart-broken penury, leaving his chil-

dren to starve on fame and public gratitude-if any be accorded them

-As to the general extension of existing patents which this bill proposes, it deserves and should receive very thoughtful consideration. We do not now indicate any opinion upon it, but seek rather to elicit the views of others. We know instances in which we think its effect would be to subserve the ends of beneficence and justice; there are others-at least one other-in which we apprehend it would extend a most gainful monopoly which is generally believed to have already taken too large a pile from the public and transerred it to the pockets of a few individuals. Possibly this impression is erroneous-we only state the fact that it exists. If not well founded, it ought to be confronted by evidence. We allude of course to what is termed the Woodworth Planing Machine.

PROPESSORS IN TROUBLE.

Some time since Dr. Francis Lieber was removed from his post of President of the South Carolina College at Columbia. He still holds the place of Professor in the College, but preparations seem to be on foot to remove him from that also. Dr. Lieber, as is well known, was one of the editors of The Encylopedia Americana. An article, signed Scrutator, lately appeared in The Columbia Times, calling attention to certain remarks to be found in that work under the word "Slavery." Without any reference to the circumstance that The Encyclopedia Americana is mainly a translatica from the German Conversations-Lexicon, Dr. Lieber, in the newspaper article referred to, was held personally responsible for what The Encyclopedia Americana says-a view of the case quite the same as that which has been taken by the publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, and which has led to certain well known emasculations on their part of works reprinted as a part of their series. The unfortunate Dr. Lieber, less gifted with the cardinal virtue of prudence, lacking perhaps the spiritual enlightenment possessed by our Tract Committeemen, or it may be not foreseeing that, having been a martyr to liberty and republicanism in his youth at home, he was in his old age to be placed on the rack of a South Carolina inquisition-admitted into the Encyclopedia Americana, under the word Slavery, the following highly inflamatory, and (considering them as the sentiments of a resident in South Carolina,) most treasonable and seditious sentiments.

"The idea of making a man a slave—that is, of subjecting all he has and is to the disposal of a master, who is not bound on his part to render anything in returnis at war with the first principles of bodies politic. Slavery can never be a legal relation. It rests entirely on force. The slave, being treated as property, and not allowed legal rights, cannot be under legal obligations. Slavery is, also, inconsistent with the moral nature of man.

"The abolition of Slavery, and its kindred institution, villanage, and the improvement in the condition of women, are among the most important services which Western Europe has rendered to the world.

"The effects of Slavery have always been most injurious to the nations which have permitted it. It is so directly opposed to the nature of man, that it has always had a palsying influence on the industry and morality both of the masters and the slaves.

"The numerous insurrections in the West India Islands and in the United States, have shown that the abolition of Slavery is highly pessenger. "The idea of making a man a slave—that is, of sub-

abolition of Slavery is HIGHLY DESIRABLE; but the difficulty is how to bring it about."

The publication of the article containing these quotations, of course, produced no little excitement. Our readers may imagine to what a pitch that excitement was wound up, by the appearance the next day in The Carolinian of an article with the signature "Carolina," not merely apologizing for but actually vindicating the anti-Slavery ideas above set forth! What aggravated the case was that the writer of this second article avowed himself a native Carolinian, a large portion of whose "worldly inheritance" consisted in this species of property, to wit : Slaves, whom he affected to justify himself in retaining in bondage, on the ground that Slavery is "an in-'stitution of the land"-the whole "sin of en-'alaying the African" attaching not to the "innocent" South, but to "the mother country and "our brethren of the North," who, as this writer alleged, stole the negroes in the first place. But what availed all this, unless to show up his inconsistency, if not the inconsistency and indefensibility of the system, in the mouth of a man who maintained at the same time that the "principle of Slavery in the abstract" could not be defended; that such a principle "was only adapted "to the rudest state of society, and was wholly inconsistent with the present state of morals and 'religion;" that "Slavery is a bar to the progress of society;" and that the slave trade is a

"bloody atrocity?" This writer says: "I am aware that there are some few persons among us who would reopen the slave trade; and within the last twelve months some of the leading men of our State and some of our most prominent editors have openly advocated the measure. I am not afraid to say that I would oppose it to the last, as in conflict with the spirit of the age, as detrimental to our best interests, and as subversive of the high ends of well-regulated government."

Here at the North there are a large number of political and theological moralists, who are even yet unable to see the inconsistency of condemning the principle of Slavery, and at the same time advocating or apologizing for its practice. But as to this point, the more intelligent of our Southern brethren have pretty generally got their eyes open. The man who decries the principle of Slavery is, in their eyes, an Abolitionist, and his being a slaveholder, or pretending to justify the practice of Slavery, only makes him so much the more dan gerous. The Charleston Standard, in commenting on this subject, says:

"We owe it to ourselves, to practice Slavery in its integrity, or to abandon it. Public virtue cannot long consist with the continued practice of acknowledged wrong. If Slavery was wrong in its beginning, it must be wrong in its continuance, and wrong and disastrous in its results; and every energy should be directed to the high purpose of its abolition. If even we believe it wrong, the moral degradation is scarcely ese than if it were so in fact." Such is the ground now generally taken at the

South, and of course the article signed "Carolina." attempting to apologize for Dr. Lieber, because the article in The Encyclopedia Americana, condemning the principle of Slavery, contained also some of the old-fashioned apologies and excuses for Slavery in the United States, only made the matter worse. Not only were these heretical sentiments contained in a work that Dr. Lieber had published -Dr. Lieber, now a Professor in a South Carolina College-they had, it seems, made a convert of a pative Carolinian slaveholder, and had inspired him with the fanatical courage to avow his opinions through the press, and to come to the rescue of his corruptor.

The poor printer who had given a place to the communication of "Carolina" found himself in very hot water. He endeavored to draw himself out of the scrape by publishing the next day the following disavowal:

"We published yesterday an article signed 'Carolina. Having entire confidence is the writer, it was bastily looked over and given to the compositor. Upon reading it when printed, we found views and sentiments, as understood by others, calirely at variance

with our own, and it is proper that we should disavous any indorsement of them or sympathy with them."

by indomement of them or sympathy with them."
But who was "Carelina?" Of course he was speedily ferreted out. The printer must have felt himself happy to escape by giving up the name of his correspondent. It was, it seems, Mr. M. Laborde, another professor in the same college, and as if he had been charged with murder or arson or suspected of a rape, this unlucky professor came out simultaneously with the following card, over his own signature:

"It is with pain and surprise that the undersigned learns that an article in The Carolinian of yesterday, signed 'Cerelina,' has given offense to several of the citizens of this city; and he begs a suspension of all opinion on the subject until he has an opportunity of further explanation, which he will give at as early a period as practicable."

Having duly conned over the matter, Professo Laborde makes his next appearance with an opolegy and explanation in his hand, of which the spirit is as humble as that of any whipped negre, while its legical consistency is quite on a par with that of his first offensive article. In condemning Slavery in the abstract, and the principle of Slavery, it seems that Professor Laborde alluded only to Roman Slavery! South Carolina Slavery is quite another thing; that, whether in principle or in practice, is an altogether admirable institution, and has Professor Laborde's most hearty approval. It would, however, be unjust to the Professor not to give his recantation in his own terms. Here it is:

" A sense of duty to myself demands that I make a brief explanation of an article which appeared in The Carchinian of the 1st inst., under the signature of 'Carolina.' If I should have the misfortune to write Carolinan of the 1st inst., under the signature of Carolina.' If I should have the misfortune to write anything which by pessibility could be interpreted into an attack upon our peculiar institutions, I should feel i my duty promptly to make the correction: and if, in the present instance, I have, in a moment of generous fieling, said anything which can be construed into an attack upon Southern Slavery, I hereby disclaim, without qualification, all such design, and utterly repudiate it. That the South is sensitive on the subject, is most natural, when we consider the unholy crusade against her, and the peculiar perils by which she is surrounded. I participate fully in this feeling, and am not reluctant to take my humble position as one of her defenders, and to stake my all on the issue.

"When I say that I do not feel 'myself called upon 'to prove my devotion to the South by a wholesaic defense of the principle of Slavery in the abstract,' I mean simply that I am not an advocate of the institution as it existed in ancient Rome and other countries, with the abuses which accompanied it. This is not Southern Slavery—it is regulated by law, the principle of humanity is infused into it, it is the Slavery of the Bible.

"It comes recommended by the Divine sanction:

Bible.

"It comes recommended by the Divine sanction; and it is only, I conceive, when it rests upon such a foundation, and has the enlightening influences of Christianity shed upon it, that it can exist as an authoritative institution. This is the peculiar type at the South, and distinguishes it from Reman Slavery, and that of and distinguishes it from Reman Slavery, and that of other countries in modern times, where it now prevails. Apart frem this, however, it can vindicate itself. The region where it exists is fally equal to any other upon earth in its social and political character; there is less of want, of misery, and of suffering in our slave pop-ulation than among the lower orders of other countries, and the system is one of mutual blessing and obliga-tion.

"No one who knows me can believe that I would do "No one who knows me can believe that I would do anything which could weaken our position. I am ready at all times, and in any way which my State may direct, to battle for her honor and her interests. I am proud of her ancient glory, and feel for her a devotion which knows no limit. Thoroughly identified with her in all my feelings and interests, claiming her as the spot where I first opened my eyes, and where my ashes are to be deposited, I could not, if I would, have any pulsation which would not beat in unison with hers. In my younger days, at a crisis of peculiar peril, I think I may say without vanity, I gave proof of my love for her; and now I have sent a beloved son to a distant land, where, in all probability, the great battle is to be fought, to lay down his life, if need be, in behalf of the sacred cause of Southern liberty."

We are not able to explain the personal allusions with which this card closes. The "distant land" to which the patriotic professor has sent his beloved son, and in which the great battle is to be fought, we take it, however, must be either Kansas or Nicaragua.

How this matter is to end, what the final result may be, whether to the professors or the College, it is impossible to tell; but upon one point, at least, the two professors must be admitted to carry the day. Professor Laborde, in his first article, represents Professor Leiber as declaring-we suppose, in the article complained of in The Encyclopedia Americana-that "the human mind cannot think without freedom," and he presses "Scrutater," the original complainant against Professor Leiber, to say whether he denies that. That point, at least, after the recent exhibition made of himself by Professor Laborde, we think "Scrutator will be obliged to concede; and he might also admit that this inability to think will, in such states of society, extend even to learned professors. In his anxiety to preserve his professorship and keep bis skin whole, Mr. Laborde has made a formal abdication of his right to think.

DISASTERS OF A DAY.

There has been a great "uprooting of landmarks 'and confusion of distinctions' in England. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step: chaos is the next-deor neighbor of etiquette. There has been a great British break-down between London and Portsmouth, similar in character to the great British break-down between Balaklava and Sevastopol. The arrangements for conveying the two Houses of Parliament from London, to witness the late paval review at Spithead, were, it seems, most correct in theory, however they turned out in fact. As says a complaining peer:

"Nothing could be more perfect in theory than the plan which was originally designed by the Government, and by which the vessel containing their lordships was immediately to follow the yacht which conveyed Her Majesty, and was to be next succeeded by the vessel on board of which were the members of the House of Commons, symbolising the monarchical, the hereditary and the popular estates of the realm, the representatives of which were to float together in the midst of that great display of the naval power of Britain."

Unfortunately, the train between London and Southampton broke down, and arrived between two or three hours behind time. Meanwhile the tide had ebbed, and the vessels appropriated to the Hen. Legislators could not lie alongside the quay. Another hour was lost in putting the Lords and ladies on board the steamer Transit, and the Commeners on board the Perseverance; and they set

"But their Lordships on board the Transit had not proceeded far when the Perseverance, with the Mem-bers of the House of Commons, which had been a con-riderable distance in the rear, passed them, so that the second estate of the realm became the third, and continued in that position all day.'

Soon after this the Transit broke down in conse quence of her fires being suffered to go out, and while in this melancholy plight the "very valuable freight" was met by a noble lord returning from the review, who told them the best part was already over. Both Commons and Lords arrived too late to witness the spectacle they had gone forth to behold. On the return voyage the incidents were equally ludierous. According to the statement of the Lord Chief Justice of England:

"When the Transit weighed anchor two of the Judges of the Superior Courts, his learned brethren, were working at the capetan (laughter), because the Transit was very unwieldy as well as large."

The unhappy Transit did manage to run down a gun boat, smash her funnel and mast, crush her beate, and precipitate her crew into the water. After several smaller delays and misfortunes, " the

night, at Southampton. Lord Ravensworth

describes the next scene: describes the next acene:

"Then a violent rush was made to the Railway Station. Honorable gentlemen, noble lords, right reverend prelates, noble and learned lords, hastened there together. The first-class carriages were soon full, and the second class were put in requisition, and he knew that a right Reverend Prelate and a Privy Councilor were obliged to take refuge in a third-class carriage."

Lord Campbell's account would throw Sir Leicester Dedlock into a fit of gout: "And such a scene of confusion as ensued at the sta-tion—ladies of rank separated from their friends, and no one knowing which way to turn—he hoped he should never witness again. . . It was more like the scene at a Manchester excursion train than anything else."

"The very valuable freight" reaching London about 4 o'clock in the morning could not find a single carriage or cab to take them to their homes.

Here we will leave the Lords and their ladies. The special grievances of the Commons is thus expounded by Mr. Peacocke:

"It was generally supposed that the refreshments which had been provided the day before for the Members of the House of Lords and Commons had been contracted for at the rate of 7s. 6d, per head, while much better care had been taken of the Clerks of the much better care had been taken of the Clerks of the Admiralty, for whom every delicacy of the season had been provided. Now, when it was taken into consideration that several ladies were on board the vessel appropriated to the Members of the House of Lords, be thought refreshments of as good a description at least might have been procured for them as for the Admiralty Clerks."

But, as we learn from The Morning Star, the Premier had his special experiences on this curious occasion:

occasion:

"A ludicrous scene occurred on Wednesday morning, at the Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway, in which the noble Premier played a conspicuous part, to the great amusement of several of his colleagues and other Members of the House of Commons. It seemed that the noble Lord was rather late in his attendance at the station, the train which was to convey the Members of the Lower House of Parliament to Portsmouth to witness the navel review being about to start, and had, in fact, actually got in motion. Seeing the dilemma in which the noble Lord was placed, a fellow member of he Administration at once threw open a carriage door for his Lordship's reception. There was no time to be lost, and Lord Palmerston at once proceeded to make his way into the carriage, and had partly got in when his motions were watched by a policeman on duty, whe in a carriage taked to the to the carriage, and had partly got in when his motions were watched by a policeman on duty, when it is the carriage that the policeman on duty, when it is the carriage that the policeman on duty, when it is the carriage that they his his way into the carriage, and had partly got in when his motions were watched by a policeman on duty, who immediately rushed up to the carriage, threw his arms round the noble Lord, and without more ado, vi et armis, lifted him on to the platform, the train proceeding without him, to the salotishment of many Members of the Legislature who witnessed the occurrence. The noble Lord subsequently proceeded. But his mishaps were not to end here; for on his arrival at Portsmouth, in making his way to the small vessel which was to carry his Lordship on board the steamer, happening to mistake the gangway, he was roughly accosted, and suspicions were expressed that he was happening to mistake the gangway, he was fought accosted, and suspicions were expressed that he was trying it on to get on board without a ticket; but an explanation taking place, his Lordship proceeded with-out interruption, and nothing further occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

This is a horrible Wat Tylerish age. Pierce is pelted with rotten eggs by the renowned Jeffards, because he wouldn't "come and take a drink," and Palmerston is treated as a member of the ' swell mob" by a jolly British tar !

We will close our epitome of this series of catastrophes, which derive their comic element from the all-pervading sentiment of easte which prevails among those Byzantines of the West-the Great Britons-by the following delicious glimpse of a Cabinet difficulty. Col. French says, in the course

of the Parliamentary debate:
"There was a report that the Secretary of the Admirally had made arrangements by which the members of the Cabinet and their wives should be in one part of the vessel, and the other members of the Gov-ernment and their wives in another part; that the ladies entered into the quarrel and sent back their tickets, and that the noble viscount (Lord Palmerston) nterfered and arranged the dispute,'

It is symptomatic of the intense party heat that is ready to break forth in England that these absurd incidents are eagerly seized hold of by the onposition in both Houses of Parliament and in the press, as proof of the utter incapacity of all "Liberal" Governments, and the present Government in particular, to administer the affairs of the country.

We had occasion not long ago to notice the fact that no steps had been taken for the punishment of Kerrigan, who, in a brutal affray, had shot and severely wounded one Matthews, the latter being indisposed to prosecute. In the presence of this reluctance the officers of justice stood dumb, and the law was paralyzed. We return to the case, not through any vindictive desire to fasten the penalty upon this particular offender, but to illustrate the amiable eccentricities of our criminal code, or, more properly, of our code as criminally administered. Our police report of Saturday supplies the illustration. Aaron Walk, a Pennsylvanian, with equally de-

cided tastes for the acting drama and female society, found both at the Bowery Theater, and was borne thence to her lodgings by one Elizabeth Grey. At parting with that young lady he found that of \$600 wherewith he had entered her mansion, not one dollar graced his pocket-book, and his most vehement threats and clamors could obtain but the restoration of a palthe try \$100. He then rashly sought aid of the police; the lady inculpated was arrested, a portion of the vanished money was recovered and returned to the loser, leaving his loss just one half the original sum; and then, it might be imagined, Mr. Walk was consulted as to the further conduct of the business. Not a bit of it. He was sent along with the girl to the Tombs, and there locked up, to make sure that, however unwilling and at whatever sacrifice of convenience, time, and cost, he should certainly prosecute. No submission to his choice in the matter at all; the information required for the conviction of the girl is to be extracted even at the expense of tedious incarceration. Here is discrimination with a vengeance. A murderous attempt upon human life is of so trifling moment, weighed with the loss of \$300, that the injured party in the one case may elect whether the laws of the community shall be applied to it; in the other the terrors of jailer, cell and lock shall enforce the application.

It would be a matter of curious inquiry to know how far the circumstance that money is involved in the present affair, and was not in the other, is concerned in producing different action. Com plainant and culprit were both supposed to possess halves of the \$600, and both were sent to prison. We shall be at pains to learn the fate of the "gallant six hundred" after the final disposition of the case. Unless fame sadly belies the administration of justice about our Police Courts, the eventual share of the primitive owner is likely to be extremely minute; and so, if justly it could be, it should be, as a warning, firstly against falling into had company, and secondly against seeking legal redress. But who obtains pay for administering the lesson, it may be worth while to ascertain, and we shall ascertain, if it be at all practicable. We may thus in time get at the rationale of reward and punishment as officially understood.

The Union, by way of axing upon the Free-State men the responsibility for the shooting of "Sheriff" Jones, publishes a letter addressed to the editor of The Lecompton Union, by Col. Wm. I. Preston "very valuable freight" was landed about mid- and Thomas M. Crowder, both said to be Vir-

ginians, and representing themselves as having been present and as having witnessed the who affair. That statement we give in another column and we must say that it ascribes both to Jones and to those who make it, a strange neglect of the met ordinary precautions easy to be understood according to our theory of the shooting, but not very easy to explain according to theirs. They state that but a short time before Jones was wounded, while he and they were outside the tent getting a glass of water, a number of persons came up and insuited them, while some one from a crowd standing near by discharged a pistol, the bullet of which passed through Jones's pants. Instead of giving any alarm or making any attempt to arrost this would-be assasin, Jones and his friends return to the tent and sit down to talk over this "dastardly and bellish at "tempt at assasination." While thus engaged a man enters the tent under very suspicious circum-stances, as they now would have it believed, to fad where Jones was sitting, in order to shoot him. They order him out, but though considering Jones's life in danger, take not the least precaution of my kind, and go on quietly conversing together till Jones is shot, five minutes after. All this we can well enough understand upon our theory of the case, but on the supposition that Jones believed himself to be surrounded by assessins who had a design on his life, which they had once already tried to execute, we must say that he and his Virginia friends showed a carelesaness and recklessness of danger which is utterly inexplicable.

As The Union seems to have settled to its entire satisfaction the responsibility for the shooting of Jones, we hope it will now take in hand the cases of Dow, Barber and Brown, and let us know who is responsible for the dastardly and unprovoked mar. der of those three Free-State men-the murdererin one of those cases having been a person holding at the time, and still holding, a responsible office under the President of the United States.

The fact that "Sheriff" Jones is a citizen of Missouri and not of Kansas, has been repeated, urged upon the attention of the Northern presec favorable to the Border Ruffians without eliciting any notice on their part. We understand he in, or till recently was, Postmaster at Westport, Missouri, a Border-Ruffian stronghold. The following extract from a Westport letter to The St. Louis Republican, is worthy of regard:

"General Whitfield sent a dispatch by an express rider to Colonel Boone of this place. The latter received it this morning early, and immediately left in a hack for Lawrence, with Mrs. Jones, the wife of the unfortunate Sheriff. It is sincerely hoped that she will get there before the brave fellow dies." We will thank The Albany Argus, which has of

late made itself quite busy in the affairs of Kansas, to let its readers see these facts. It seems to hold that the convocation last Summer at Shawnee Mission was a veritable Kansas Legislature, and has just now reiterated the untruth that its members were commissioned by Gov. Reeder, though the fact is notorious that about one-third of the whole number were not so commissioned, but were admitted to seats in defiance of his decisions and over the heads of members commissioned by him. The Argus knows very well that the shooting of Jones is regretted and condemned by the great body of the Free-State men, for the very good resson that it prejudices their cause, while it materially helps that of the Border Ruffians. It deems it very absurd that we should suppose the men who fired the shot knew this as well as we do. The fact that Jones's home is in Missouri does not in any degree justify or excuse his assassin; but does t not strengthen the presumption that the body from whom he holds his appointment was essenially a Misse urian rather than a Kansas Legislature?

PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AN PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AN "ESSAY ON TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION."—Mr. John M. Barnard, a large distiller in Boston, offers a premium of \$1,000 for the "best essay on the subject of "legislative enactments designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to "be accompanied by an outline of a law for consider-"ation." The following judges have been appointed: The Hon. John J. Gildarist, late Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, and present Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. John H. Clifford, New-Bedford, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and present Attorney-Goneral nor of Massachusetts, and present Attorney-General of that State; the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D.D., Bos-ton, Mass.; the Hon. Peter Cooper, New-York City; Nahum Capen, esq., Dorchester, Mass. [Post.

-Mr. Barnard has probably heard of the great lawyer who bequeathed his fortune to found two hospitals, for Idiots and Lunatics respectively; and, being remonstrated with for so partial a disposition of his estate, responded, "It was from these classes that I made it; now that I no longer peed it, it is but just to return it." We think it highly proper that a distiller should give a slice of his gains to the diffusion of light on the subject of Temperance.

But Mr. Barnard should not load his dice. If he desires to spread truth rather than error on the subject of Temperance Legislation, he should proffer an impartial Committee of Award. He oughs at least to have given the Abstainers two of the five members, with the odd one not immovably set against them. But of the five above-named there can be but one on the right side, and we believe there is none. What is this philanthropist afraid of?

FROM WASHINGTON.

INCOHERENCE OF THE SLAVERY-EX-TENSION PARTY. From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7, 1856. The discussion in the Senate on Tuesday, chieff confined to friends of the Administration, afforded very emphatic testimony to the fact that the elements which compose the great Pro-Slavery party are very discordant, and that nothing but external opposition prevents it from breaking in pieces. The National Democratic organization is a compound of all sorts of hostile interests, and is daily becoming more speckled in its character. In this discussion on internal improvements, to which we have alluded, the South and West were in direct hostility, the Southern wing of the party being as of old, strict constructionists, while the fresh and growing and interested West believe in no constitutional hindrance to their having liberal appropriations for their varied uses. Mr. Cass has long striven to walk the crack which divides the Southern and Western divisions of the party on this question, and has generally only succeeded in being laughed at for his pains. The younger Western men, as they come upon the stage, are disposed to be far less restrained in their action, and to redect the immediate wishes of their constituents, by insisting upon a rejection of the ancient Southers doctrine of lack of constitutional power to isprove the great commercial channels highways of trade. This fundamental dirediversity of sentiment, upon a subject of radical and increasing consequence, must result in s disruption of the political connection between Southern and Western wings of the Demost organization so soon as the subsidence of the